

EVERY HOUR MAY BRING PEACE

With Armistice De-
nounced, War Is Not
a Certainty.

TURKEY STILL IN YIELDING MOOD

Agrees to Give Up All of Adri-
anople to Allies Except Her
Mosques and Shrines, and
Leaves Islands in Hands
of Powers—Acceptance
Is Probable.

London, January 30.—The curtain
may rise on the second act of the Bal-
kan war next Monday. The allies
denounced the armistice at 7 o'clock
to-night, and if events take the pre-
scribed course, the bombardment of
Adrianople will be started after an in-
terval of four days. Indeed, the bom-
bardment has been scheduled for 7
o'clock Monday evening. Yet, even
at this eleventh hour, war is no more
assured. Only a few hours before the
allies proclaimed their momentous
decision, the Ottoman government
presented its reply to the joint note of
the powers on January 17.

Sudden Changes.

Never has a diplomatic problem
taken such swift and surprising changes
as these negotiations for peace. The
Young Turks, who seized the govern-
ment with shouts of defiance, have
undergone a marvelous transforma-
tion. Instead of drawing the battle
line at the question of surrendering
Adrianople, they offer a compromise
which comes so near meeting the Bul-
garian demands that a settlement
should not be impossible and they
leave the Aegean islands to the dis-
position of the powers.

The difference between what Con-
stantinople is ready to give and what
Bulgaria is willing to accept has been
reduced to such small proportions
that even some of the Balkan delegates
believe a compromise may yet be
agreed upon. Constantinople now
asks simply the retention of that
section of Adrianople where the Holy
Shrine is situated. Bulgaria always
wished to leave the mosques and
shrines to Turkey and even to confer
the right of extra territory, thus giving
them something of the same status
as in the Balkans. The vital differences
between the two nations amount
merely to Turkey's demanding the
shrines and the sections surrounding
them.

The Thracian frontier line, therefore,
with the exception of the town of
Adrianople, practically has been agreed
to, as Turkey is ready to leave to the
powers the disposition of the land on
the right bank of the Maritza River,
which conditions, as is known, the allies
are ready to accept. The question of
the Aegean islands also practically
has been solved, as the Porte is disposed
to leave their settlement to the powers.
Dr. Daneff, head of the Turkish dele-
gation, said with reference to
Turkey's reply: "It is not of a character
to form the basis for fresh negotiations."

Only for the Public.

This, however, is simply a public
statement, possibly made to give
more pressure on Constantinople. A
majority of the allies apparently trusts
that a compromise will be reached.
All the powers have urged the allies
to do their utmost to prevent the re-
sumption of hostilities because of the
repercussions that otherwise might
arise. Whatever happens, the Greek
Premier, Mr. Venizelos, will leave
London to-morrow. He will visit
friends in the city and depart on Sat-
urday from England Saturday or Sun-
day.

Mr. Novakovich, head of the Serbian
delegation, has arranged to go home in
a day or two, but will return at an
early date. Dr. Daneff will leave early
next week.

Bold Stand of Young Turks.

Constantinople, January 30.—In its
reply to the joint note of the powers
the Young Turk government asserts
itself boldly. Apart from proposals to
divide Adrianople and a plea for the
return of the Aegean Islands the new
government takes advantage
of the occasion to press for relief from
the fetters of tariff and foreign extra-
territorial rights under which the
Turks have chafed.

The Ottoman government does not
hesitate to recognize that the conclusion
of peace corresponds with the hopes
and interest of all, says the note,
and that it is desirous to put an end
as soon as possible to a struggle which
it in no way provoked.

"The imperial government has already
given undeniable proof of a conciliatory
spirit by consenting to immediate
surrender. Adrianople being an
essentially Muslim town and the
second capital in Turkey and, therefore,
indisputably bound up with the
Empire, the mere rumor of its cession
provoked a sentiment of reprobation
throughout the country and aroused
suspect of Turkish authority. Therefore
the resignation of the last Cabinet."

"The Turkish government is willing,
as a final proof of its pacific disposition,
to place itself in the hands of the powers
regarding that part of Adrianople
situated on the right bank of the
Maritza River. The mosques and his-
toric monuments are on the left bank,
and the retention of that section is a
necessity which the government cannot
fail to take account of without expos-
ing the country to a commotion which
might result in the gravest conse-
quences."

Leaves It to the Powers.

Regarding the Aegean Islands, the
argument is set forth that those nearest
the coast are indispensable to the
defense of the capital while the others,
forming an integral part of Asia Minor,
are no less indispensable to the security
of the Asiatic possessions. Any dimi-
nution of Turkish authority, therefore,
would transform them into centres of
agitation, which would spread to the
adjoining shores and create a state of
unrest similar to that in Macedonia,
"which has threatened and still threat-
ens the tranquility of Europe."

Turkey offers to abide by the de-
cision of the powers regarding the
status of the islands occupied by the
allies if they have regard for the fore-
going considerations and the integrity
of the Dardanelles. It is a question of
the highest importance to Europe. In con-
clusion, the note says:
"The imperial government is con-
vinced that the great powers in a spirit
(Continued on Second Page.)

DEATHS RECALL OF PRESIDENTS

Senate Does Not Take
Kindly to Bristow's
Proposal.

LIVELY DEBATE FEATURE OF DAY

Hoke Smith's Single Four-Year
Term Not Approved, and
More Than Dozen Sug-
gestions Now Are Pending for
Action To-Day—Candi-
dates Figure in Fight.

Washington, January 30.—Presiden-
tial term ranging all the way from two
to six years, prohibitions against second
terms and third terms, exemptions that
would affect Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson
and proposals for the recall of the
direct popular election of Presidents,
were thrust into the Senate to-day in
rapid succession during the first day's
consideration of the constitutional
amendment limiting the President to a
single term of years.

In a session filled with lively debate,
Senator Bristow's proposal that a
President could be recalled at any
regular election, was voted down 25
to 1, and Senator Hoke Smith's amend-
ment to make the single term four years
instead of six was defeated 42 to 23.
Over a dozen amendments were pend-
ing when the Senate recessed to-night
and they will be taken up to-morrow.

Lead Fight Against It.

Senators Dixon and Poinsett, Progres-
sives, Bristow, Progressive-Republi-
can, and Lodge, Republican, led the
fight against a restriction of the presi-
dential term. Senator Williams, Demo-
crat, proposed a four-year term with
the privilege of re-election once but his
amendment was so drawn as to prevent
Colonel Roosevelt from seeking another
election.

The defeat of the Bristow amend-
ment for recall of the President followed
a short debate in which Senator Bristow
urged that to make the Federal ad-
ministration properly responsible to
the people, the people should have
the right to change the President
when they change Congress. The vote
on the recall amendment mustered ten
votes only in its favor, the following
Senators voting in opposition:
Bristow, Clapp, Dixon, Gronna and
Poinsett, Progressives and Republi-
cans; Martine, Owen, Perky, Ashurst
and Thomas, Democrats.

The candidates of Roosevelt, Wil-
son and Bryan, Taft figured in the
fight throughout the day. Senator
Borah said President Taft had not
used the power of his office for his own
re-election in 1912 to any greater extent
than President Roosevelt had used
it in 1904 for the election of Mr. Taft.
"President Roosevelt wanted Mr. Taft
nominated because he believed
his conditions, as is known, the allies
are ready to accept. The question of
the Aegean islands also practically
has been solved, as the Porte is disposed
to leave their settlement to the powers.
Dr. Daneff, head of the Turkish dele-
gation, said with reference to
Turkey's reply: "It is not of a character
to form the basis for fresh negotiations."

Product of Diseased Mind.

"I know the Senator himself does not
entertain such a thought," retorted
Senator Borah. "So I feel free to say
that such an idea is the product of a
diseased mind."
Senator Dixon's charge that a single
six-year term was desired chiefly by
ambitious aspirants for the presidency,
and the declaration of Senators Bristow
and Poinsett that this proposed limit-
ation would be destructive of American
government, made up the
burden of the Progressive fight against
the resolution.

Senator Bristow declared the people
should be free to choose their own Presi-
dent and to recall a President who
believed it wise. He declared the
Constitution should contain a recall
provision so that if Congress is over-
thrown because an administration is
not satisfactory, the people also could
recall the President and establish a new
administration throughout.

WITNESS IN TERROR

She Sees "Death Threats" Made by
Spectators in Court.

New York, January 30.—All the local
Federal detectives attended United
States Judge Hand's court to-day
to protect government witnesses in the
trial of two white slaves. A score of foreigners, friends of
the accused man, eyed each witness
who took the stand, and when Annie
Greco, claiming to be a victim of the
defendants, stepped up to testify, more
than a dozen thumbs of spectators
conveyed to her what she interpreted
as "death threats." She was seized
with a paroxysm of terror and Judge
Hand directed that she be re-
moved from the room. While she was
being removed government detectives separated
the other witnesses from the specta-
tors and led them from court. There
was excitement, but no violence.

Annie Greco returned and told her
story. She testified, "with the knife,"
she testified, and compelled, at the
command of Frank Filasto, one
of the defendants, to leave her home
in this city and enter a resort in Paterson,
N. J., where Joseph Ribuffo, of Paterson,
is the other man on trial.

OFFER AGAIN PRESENTED

Railroads Still Willing to Arbitrate
Differences With Firemen.

New York, January 30.—Before the
strike vote of the firemen is counted,
which the conference committee of
managers of the fifty-four Eastern
railroads affected admit will show that
30 per cent of their employees favor a
strike, the committee in a statement
issued to-night repeats its offer to refer
the differences to "an unprejudiced
board of citizens" for settlement.
This offer is made again, the statement
says, before the firemen have "gone too
far."

The firemen will conclude their
barricade to-morrow and as soon there-
after as the vote can be counted the
result will be announced. Both the rail-
road and the firemen have expressed will-
ingness to arbitrate the men's wages and
other demands, but differ as to method.

FOR CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT

Between Richmond and Norfolk, Double
Track, Stone Ballast, Free Transfer, No
C. & O. Station Without Transfer. You
can stand in the heart of the city of Norfolk.
Three fast trains daily.—Advertisement.

Memory of Daughter Brings His Surrender

Norfolk Man, Filled with Remorse
and Disgust, Gives Himself up to
Los Angeles Police.

Special to The Times-Dispatch.
Los Angeles, Cal., January 30.—
The memory of a pretty young girl,
who calls him father, having led to
his first surrender, today to Represen-
tative Rothermel, of Pennsylvania,
chairman of the House committee
which investigated the fur seal condi-
tions of the Pribilof Islands, asked for
a hearing by the committee on a
phase of its reports which charged him
with combining to defraud the Russian
government.
"I am amazed as well as shocked,"
wrote Mr. Pierce, to find that the
committee has caused to be spread
broadcast throughout the country the
grave charge that I corresponded, com-
bined and agreed with one Isaac Liebes
and Charles H. Townsend, to defraud
the Russian government of a large sum
of money while acting on behalf of my
own government in 1900 and 1901 in an
arbitration before a tribunal at The
Hague.

PIERCE ASKS HEARING

Shocked at Charge That He Sought
to Defraud Russia.

Washington, January 30.—H. H.
Pierce, formerly Assistant Secretary
of State in a letter to-day to Represen-
tative Rothermel, of Pennsylvania,
chairman of the House committee
which investigated the fur seal condi-
tions of the Pribilof Islands, asked for
a hearing by the committee on a
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the Russian government of a large sum
of money while acting on behalf of my
own government in 1900 and 1901 in an
arbitration before a tribunal at The
Hague.

NO APOLOGY TO MAKE

Bleese Transmits Message on His
Pardon Record.

Columbia, S. C., January 30.—Gov-
ernor Cole L. Blease to-day transmitted
to both houses of the General Assembly
a message on his pardon record. He
assigns reasons for all of the paroles,
pardons and commutations he granted,
and concludes with the avowal that he
had nothing to apologize for.
The Governor says his recent re-
election vindicated his actions and that
in spite of the large numbers of preach-
ers, clergymen and others who prayed for
his defeat, the majority of the people
and God Almighty, by putting him
again in the Governor's office, approved
of his administration.

GOVERNMENT FILES SUIT

Claims That Company Has Been
Undervaluing Its Wares.

New York, January 30.—On evidence
gathered by the customs authorities
indicating the continued undervaluation
of merchandise imported from
Germany in the years 1910-1912, Assis-
tant United States District Attorney
Carl W. Whitney to-day brought suit
in the District Court against the
Burdensheim Hygienic Underwear Com-
pany, doing business in this city. By
the action the government seeks to re-
cover \$29,000, the amount of duties it
claims to have lost through the presen-
tation of false invoices and other papers
at the custom house by the defendants.

MOMUS OPENS CARNIVAL

Streets of New Orleans Are Jammed
With Spectators.

New Orleans, January 30.—Momus,
the son of Night, to-night opened the
1913 carnival season with a parade and
ball. The pageant of seventeen floats,
the subject of which was "Beyond the
Clouds," was headed by the "Knights
of Saturn," "Joy Riders of Neptune,"
etc. The illuminated downtown streets
were jammed with spectators. The
carnival program provides for a parade
of floats on Tuesday, Monday night,
Rex parade Tuesday and the
pageant of the Knights of Comus
Tuesday night.

VOICES LIFTED FOR WOMEN

Sunday School Workers Ask Greater
Opportunities for Them.

Washington, January 30.—Delegates
attending the conference of chairmen
of the Sunday School Board and field
secretaries, Methodist Episcopal Church,
South, to hold the church
work into a more compact national unit,
were received by President Taft at the
White House to-day.
The Sunday schools, it was urged at
the session this afternoon, should be
given a better chance to extend their
work than had been accorded them in
the past. Rev. J. M. Workman asked
that women be allowed to participate
in the conferences. Rev. J. C. Minnis
touched lightly upon woman suffrage,
and declared that women should be
given an opportunity to co-operate
with men in every big movement.

Atlanta Wants More Money.

Washington, January 30.—A bill to
increase the limit of the cost of the
new post-office building at Atlanta,
Ga., from \$100,000 to \$150,000 was in-
troduced in the House to-day by Repre-
sentative Howard, of Georgia.

CASTRO REFUSED RIGHT TO ENTER

Exiled Venezuelan Not
Permitted to Visit
This Country.

NAGEL ORDERS HIM DEPORTED

Action Taken Following Refusal
to Answer Questions as to
Murder of General Paredes.
Charge of Cold-Blooded
Killing Said to Be Fully
Substantiated.

Washington, January 30.—Cipriano
Castro, former president of Venezuela,
was to-day denied admission to the
United States as a visitor by Charles
Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and
Labor. The Venezuelan's answering
the call to answer the question whether
while president of his country, he was a
party to the killing of General Paredes,
was the cause of Secretary Nagel's
order for his deportation.

The Cabinet minister sustained the
adverse report of the immigration au-
thorities against Castro on the ground
that his declaration to answer "may in
itself constitute an admission by con-
duct of the commission of a felony.
The immigration law bars from entry
any person convicted of or admitting the
commission of a crime involving moral
turpitude, providing it is not
purely a political offense. The secre-
tary held that the murder of Paredes
was not a purely political crime.

Compelled to Answer.

Further, the secretary declared that
an alien was compelled to answer "yes" or
"no" to any pertinent question re-
garding his criminality. If permitted
to refuse he maintained that the im-
migration service might just as well ad-
journe.

The alleged information against Castro
was furnished the Department of
Commerce and Labor by the State De-
partment and Secretary Nagel, in his
decision, frankly admits that but for
the State Department's action, Castro
probably would have been admitted
without question. "Cipriano Castro's
former position as president of Vene-
zuela," he added, "would, under ordi-
nary circumstances, have furnished
further inducement for such action."
The Immigration Bureau, he declared,
had followed the same course in his
case as that pursued in any other where
official warning had been given regard-
ing the character of an alien.

It is officially charged," said Mr.
Nagel, "that Castro, while President
of Venezuela and in full possession of
the authority of that state, directed
the killing of Paredes without trial or
hearing of any kind. Paredes at the
time having been made a prisoner while
engaged in a revolt against Castro."

The information that Castro ordered
the killing of the general under these
circumstances, Mr. Nagel declares to be
specific and confirmed by authenticated
copies of original telegrams.

View Is Questioned.

The secretary admitted the decisions
in extradition cases seem to hold that
such a crime would be political. Al-
though this view has been questioned
by high authority. Consideration,
he added, however, must be given to the
fact that the alleged offense was not
committed by a person engaged in a
revolution against a constituted author-
ity, but by the president of the republic
in full control of the authority of the
State who denied the benefit of the very
law which he was charged to preserve.
Also, the secretary pointed out that the
immigration law was amended in 1903
to exempt offenses "purely political
and not involving moral
turpitude."

"The alien is not in a criminal court
where he might and upon his rights
be asked to make a confession," con-
cluded the secretary. "He is before
an administrative body asking for the
privilege to enter and he is under the
necessity of qualifying for that pur-
pose."

Again in Courts.

New York, January 30.—The case
of Cipriano Castro against to be brought
before the Federal courts. Renewed
efforts were taken by his counsel in
an effort to gain admission into this
country of the former President of
Venezuela after the decision adverse
to him by Secretary Nagel and the
United States District Court, signed a writ
of habeas corpus, applied for by Harold
A. Content, who has been acting as
attorney in the case.

Plans are now complete for the stand-
ing which the new President and his
family will review the parade. The
stand directly in front of the White
House will be a replica of the Monti-
cello home of Thomas Jefferson. A
small forest of cedars will sur-
round the place and in the branches
will be hundreds of electric lights.
The Suffragette Pageant.
Not only will the woman suffragettes
meet a stand south of the Treasury
Department for their parade and page-
ant March 3, but they will also make use
of those inaugural reviewing stands on
the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue,
the concessions for which the inaugu-
ral committee has sold outright, if a con-
tract under consideration to-day finally
goes through. This was the statement
made at suffragette headquarters to-day.

Already applications are being re-
ceived from persons desiring to purchase
seats in the stands for the suffragette
parade it was said. The stand which is
to be erected south of the Treasury by
the women is to hold 2,000 persons.
Miss Maude Younger, a suffragette cam-
paigner from California, addressed an
open-air meeting at 4:30 o'clock this
afternoon at the People's Forum,
Seventh and Pennsylvania Avenues.
Tonight at 8 o'clock, Miss Lucy An-
thony, of New York, a niece of Susan
B. Anthony, made an address at the
Capitol.

To Outdo Washington.
From New York came the report to-
day that the New York suffragettes
who will march to the National Cap-
itol next month expect to outdo General
George Washington by crossing the
key waters of the Delaware three times.
The schedule which "General" Rosalie
Jones has drawn up calls for crossings
at Trenton first and then from Bristol,
Pa. to Burlington, N. J., and the third
time from Camden, N. J., to Philadel-
phia. "We expect to rival the Con-
tinental army in history making," said
"General" Jones.

Rev. Glynnis Brown, president of
the Federal Woman's Equality Asso-
ciation, will be one of the speakers
at the hearing to-morrow, before the
House committee on election of Presi-
(Continued on Second Page.)

Will He Be Secretary of State



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

MONSTER CROWD WILL BE PRESENT BY UPPER HOUSE

Inauguration Host Expected to
Be Greatest in History of
Washington.

"BOOSTER DAY" MEETING RESULT WAS PREDICTED

Many Organizations Have Ap-
plied for Position in
Parade.

Washington, January 30.—Prospects
that the largest crowd that ever gath-
ered here for an inauguration will wit-
ness the ceremonies incident to the
induction into office of President-Elect
Wilson, were apparent at the "Booster
Day" meeting of the inaugural commit-
tee to-day.

According to figures made public,
20,000 national guardsmen and members
of other organizations have definitely
arranged to attend the inauguration.
These figures indicate only a por-
tion of the big host that is making
arrangements to visit the capital.

The following are among the organi-
zations which applied to-day for posi-
tions in the inaugural parade:
St. Johns Military Academy, of New
York; Massachusetts Guardsmen, 3,000;
New York National Guard, 1,000; Mary-
land National Guard, 3,000; Virginia
National Guard, 2,000; Georgia National
Guard, 2,000; New Jersey National
Guard, 4,000; Emmett Guards, Worces-
ter, Mass.; Purdue University Cadets,
1,000; Boy Scouts of the United States,
1,000; Tammany Hall, of New York,
1,000; Franklin County Democratic
Club, of Ohio, 200; Moose Green Club,
Louisville, Ky., 150; Spaulding Grays,
of Griffin, Ga., 35.

In addition, several hundred mem-
bers of the Cook County (Chicago)
Democratic organization will be here.
Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago,
and Governor Dunne will accompany
them.

Plans are now complete for the stand-
ing which the new President and his
family will review the parade. The
stand directly in front of the White
House will be a replica of the Monti-
cello home of Thomas Jefferson. A
small forest of cedars will sur-
round the place and in the branches
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(Continued on Second Page.)

BRANDS REPORT AS UNOFFICIAL

But Bryan Refuses to Con-
firm or Deny Its
Truth.

NO INFORMATION GIVEN BY WILSON

Florida Paper Prints Story That
Nebraskan Has Been Offered
and Has Accepted Portfolio
of Secretary of State—He
Declines to Discuss "Un-
authorized Reports."

Miami, Fla., January 30.—"I do not
care to discuss unauthorized reports,"
was the only statement William J.
Bryan would make to-night when
asked to confirm a story published to-
day in the Miami Herald, stating that
Mr. Bryan had been offered and
had accepted the portfolio of Secretary
of State in the Wilson Cabinet.

At conferences here between Bryan
and other prominent Democratic lead-
ers, including Henry E. Alexander, of
Trenton, N. J., last night, the Herald
to-day published a story to the effect
that Mr. Bryan had given a positive
assurance that he would accept the
portfolio of Secretary of State in the
Wilson Cabinet. Mr. Alexander left
early to-day to return to Trenton and
the belief was expressed that he was
taking Mr. Bryan's answer to Mr.
Wilson.

Others who called on Mr. Bryan in-
cluded Colonel E. M. House, of Texas,
and Hugh C. Wallace, of Washington,
one of the leading Democrats of the
Northwest. To-day Mr. Bryan as-
serted that Mr. Alexander did not call
upon him on political business. He also
dictated the following statement re-
garding the report published to-day:

"No attention whatever should be
paid to such reports as sent out from
Miami. No friend would presume to
speak for me in such a matter, and no
man who would assume to speak for
me can be considered a friend. I take
it for granted that President-Elect
Wilson will give out anything he wants
published, and I will give out anything
he publishes. Neither of us should be
held responsible for what anybody
says. Speaking for myself, I do not care
to discuss unauthorized reports. Mr.
Alexander did not call upon political
business, and our conversation was
about an entirely different matter."

Washington Believes It.

Washington, January 30.—The re-
port from Miami, Fla., that
William J. Bryan planned to the Wilson
Cabinet spread through the Capital
to-day and aroused widespread in-
terest and comment among Senators
and Representatives. There was some
murmuring at the outset as to accepting
the report in the absence of an authori-
tative statement and because of the
frequency of Cabinet slates appearing
of late.

However, the prevailing view was
that the report was in line with what
had been expected for some time by
those leaders having close relations
with the President-Elect and Mr.
Bryan. Some of the leaders in the
conference to-day about the make-up
of his Cabinet and seemingly enjoyed
the efforts that were made to get in-
formation from him. The Governor,
however, carefully avoided any dis-
closures.

It was whether any names other than
that of William Jennings Bryan had
been suggested for the secretaryship of
State, Mr. Wilson said.
"About a half-dozen," he said.
"I am not sure to whom these men
might be, but replied that he could not
recall offhand because some of the in-
dividuals were grouped under lists of
names suggested for other portfolios as
well."

One of the correspondents asked Mr.
Wilson if he intended to appoint to
his Cabinet men of practical experience
in public affairs. He was asked whether
he had not been in politics.
"Both sorts are under consideration,"
he answered, and then added with a
laugh:
"But I certainly am not going to
make up my Cabinet of college presi-
dents."

The Governor said he had decided
to follow the usual course of getting
acceptances first before announcing
his Cabinet. He was asked whether
they came to him.

Trying to Make Up a Team.
"No," he replied, "because I'm really
trying to make up a team."
His statement that a possible declina-
tion of a single portfolio might make it
necessary to redistribute the entire
Cabinet.

Except for the visit of Representative
Carter Glass, chairman of the House
subcommittee on banking and cur-
rency, the Governor devoted the day
to New Jersey business.
Mr. Glass gave Mr. Wilson an ac-
count of the progress of the public
hearing before the Banking and Cur-
rency Committee.

Mr. Glass, pleased with the
Governor, "by telling me that the atti-
tude of the big bankers who appeared
before the committee was of friendly
co-operation."

While talking about banking reform,
the President-elect remarked casually:
"When I said in my speech in Chicago
that the banking system of the country
stood convicted, I thought I was saying
what everybody
Somehow one's common place words
the country."